

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA

to the taxpayers' interests. Ultimately, this change a new division of spoils among the conquerors, Such, ms not the fate of Le Myre's judicial reforms.

Le Myre's initial distress at the confusion of powers was soon by a more real appreciation of the difficulties which a funda-rewgoaztfm would entail. To begin with, the cost of estab-courts was prohibitive, Moreover, in the colony's condition, a brusque withdrawal of judicial powers from the would be dangerous to their prestige as well as to the security. Le Myre's position was that of the Admirals: circum-hid forced them to retain a mltary government when they E&udb preferred a Protectorate. A judicial compromise was in 1864. Native kw was to be retained for suits between

with tie governor's approbation essential for imposing severe

Under the Admirals, justice had ken rendered theoretically to tie Aanamite code, but in practice arbitrarily, at the

Crimes of a political character were still tried the W» CouadL Tk principle of two judicial systems,

by the Admirals, who had neither

fb time nor the to wrl out the details, Le Myre, how-

in aft. He wiii coastal revolts, but he kcked

nd ffi»t rf ill collaborators to put his republican

idttt ate So he, too, retimed tie existing organization, trying

He created a Court of Appeal, tried to

tale i&d to modify its penalties along the lines of

judicial reform was a compromise and a

At creed\* Thft at mm encountered opposition from

w iribo jealous^ over their shorn

judicial  
 t great stowing of ignorance and  
 encountered, contemporary  
 zeal for assimilation. The natives.,  
 % tt<sup>f</sup>«taiiikra<sup>^</sup>)n that lacked the  
 regulate. The host of  
 new  
 reforms descended in a swarm  
 fonml themselves judged by  
 Hindu  
 tit **tf\$** of Fr«i dteaship simply  
 % to «U1 A& foreigners, but  
 ^ ^ of ^ itepreters. If it was  
 expef»ce as an asset